

# **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current  
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Vol LVIII. No. 6.  
Established 1871.

June, 1922.

10 cents a year  
3 years for 25 cts



**4 LOVELIEST ROSES** Hardy, Ever-blooming, **60 cts.**  
Fragrant Tea Roses,  
with Magazine a year

One of Each Color · RED, WHITE, PINK and YELLOW

Without question four of the most beautiful, handsomest and satisfactory Roses for garden culture, famous the world over, strong, vigorous plants, that will give you a fine display of all colors all season long. They are well rooted plants, taken directly from our nursery, wrapped carefully in dampened moss, and will reach you in fine growing condition. Each plant will be labeled with name and color.

**12 Roses** 3 of Each Color, Postpaid, and **A Year's Subscription for \$1.65**

**PARKS FLORAL MAGAZINE,**

**LAPARK, PA.**

# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO FLOWERS

LAPARK SEED AND PLANT COMPANY, Inc., Publishers

LAPARK, — PENN'A.

Entered at Lapark, Pa. P. O. as 2nd-class Mail Matter.

Single Copy 5c.

M. M. Hersh, Director of Circulation

## SPECIAL NOTES

Owing to the usual custom of running the Magazine with sixteen pages during two or three Summer months, the General Manager believes it wise to omit his special letters until August or September, so that the Editor may have his space for more generally interesting matter.

It is too early to speak of it yet, but I feel that the outlook is sufficiently encouraging to almost promise two or three forty-eight or sixty-four page numbers of the Magazine during the late Fall and Winter. Our subscribers are entitled to them and we shall be happy when business has sufficiently revived so that we may run them.

It may be interesting to readers to know that the Magazine now has four hundred thousand paid in advance subscribers and that we have guaranteed our advertisers half a million by November.

## THE PINE TREE NATURE CLUB

### What The Club Is

The Pine Tree Nature Club is an organization of the younger readers of Parks Floral Magazine.

Its object is nature study and nature work.

### Our Creed

We believe in preserving our country's natural beauty, and in protecting birds and animals and all wild life that is in need of our protection.

### Rules

Any boy or girl up to the age of eighteen years who is a regular reader of Park's Floral Magazine can become a member of the Club by sending his or her name and address to the Bird Woman, Park's Floral Magazine, Lapark, Pa.

Members should study the questions and learn as much more as possible on the topic of the month. We suggest that they organize local nature clubs as branch clubs of the P. T. N. C. and send in reports of their meetings and the work they are doing; that they plant home gardens and establish school gardens and write to the Club about their work in this line; that they become familiar with the fauna and flora and natural resources of their own sections, and tell us about them. By working together we can all have a better understanding of the different parts of our great United States.

## STARTING ROSE CUTTINGS

When starting Rose Cuttings always take the young branches about 3 to 5 inches in length and plant in part leaf-mold and part good garden soil, in old tin cans. They are kept moist and in a shady place, and I always have the best of luck with them.

### To Improve Your Soil

If old, decayed wood is gathered and broken in inch lengths, and then baked dry in the oven and put in the bottom of flower pots containing house plants, the plants will grow much better and healthier, for the decayed wood holds all the moisture and the plants do not dry out so quickly.

Mrs. Edith H. Phillips, Pennsylvania.

## MAKING GERANIUMS BLOOM

There is much complaint among growers of Geraniums in the windows about their not blooming in Winter. Geraniums are by nature Summer blooming and, while annuals that will grow continuously without becoming dormant, they will throw most of their strength to foliage in the Winter unless something is done to give them a check. Plants that are in poor soil and are allowed to get dry often are usually the best to bloom, though both the blooms and plants are apt to be small and straggly.

The better way is to make them pot-bound. When the pots are filled full of roots, most Geranium plants will begin to show buds. They should be potted in as small pots as possible, and then be left undisturbed while giving good care, until the soil is so crowded with roots that the plants are checked in their growth. The slips should be started in June in order that the plants may become well-rooted before time to place them in the window. In the meantime, pinch off all buds that may appear until you wish them to bloom in the house.

Elsie B. Stoner, Pennsylvania.

## EXTERMINATE POISON IVY

Those persons who have experienced the unpleasant sensations of the irritation, swelling and blistering caused by contact with any part of the Poison Ivy plant (*Rhus Toxicodendron*), sometimes called Poison Oak, will agree that a campaign of extermination should be waged against the spreading of this baneful vine that does so much harm. There are many who do not know of its poisonous properties, or who do not readily recognize this treacherous vine, which sprawls over fences, walls, trees and, when it can find nothing else to climb on, covers the ground with a bushy growth. In some sections of the country where it has been allowed to spread at will, the roadside for miles will be covered with its dense growth, endangering all who are susceptible to the effects of the poisonous oil secreted by the plant.

If each individual who harbors this dreaded, noxious weed, would take steps to eradicate the pest, a great deal of harm and discomfort might be avoided.

The quickest and surest way to rid the place of the vine is to have it dug up by the root by a person who is immune to its poisonous effect. Failing to find such a person, the plant may be destroyed by spraying with arsenate of soda, or carbolic acid solution, but care must be exercised to prevent the poisoning of stock. Any good weed killer may be used, such as kerosene, or a strong solution of salt and water. Repeated applications will eventually kill the plant.

### Resemblance to Virginia Creeper

A dangerous feature of the Poison Ivy is its resemblance to the harmless and useful climber, the Virginia Creeper, but if one will remember that the leaves of the Virginia Creeper are usually five-parted and erect, while those of the Poison Ivy are drooping and always tri-parted, the vines may be readily distinguished.

If, immediately after contact with the Poison Ivy, steps are taken to counteract its effects, much discomfort may be avoided. Washing the affected parts in running water with strong soap, or in hot soap suds, will be found beneficial. Bathing the parts with peroxide, or with a solution of sugar of lead often prevents the blisters, but the latter being a poison, great care must be observed in its use. Some of the old household remedies like baking soda and vinegar, powdered dry starch or a soap and water poultice will prove effective if promptly applied.

Bertha Berbert Hammond, New York.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR TUBE-ROSE PLANTING

I have always had luck with everything planted except a Water Lily, and as I never saw one, is it any wonder? I use just about the same soil for everything; sand, garden loam, cow manure and leaf-mold, with a little more sand for Geraniums than other plants.

For Tuberooses I take a five pound lard pail and punch five or six holes in the bottom with a nail, then I put in one or two inches of broken glass, crockery, or rocks, and then an inch of ashes. The rest is filled with sand, cow manure and garden soil well-mixed. The Tuberooses are planted just well under the soil, watered and set on a porch where they get only the morning sun, and I have the most beautiful flowers on them you ever saw.

### Rooting the Rambler

To root any kind of Rambler Rose, break the flower from the bush when in bloom just leaving a heel with it, then set it out and cover with a fruit jar. I set out one in my Pansy bed last Summer when my red Rambler was in bloom and it was soon full of green leaves.

For striped bugs on any kind of vines I use soot and lime well mixed and put it on every other morning when the dew is still on the plants. The bugs disappear like magic.

Pyrethrum, West Virginia.

## BEGONIAS FROM SEED

Who desires to raise Begonias from seed? It is not difficult and the plants bloom very quickly. Plant the seed in a flat of fine soil and allow it to stand in the shade, uncovered. Keep the flat moist, but not wet. When the second leaf begins to show, prick the plants out and give them more room. They will grow well if you do not let the rain drip on them. I have grown Begonias in this way and have all shades from white to crimson.

Spearmint, Illinois.



# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

LaPark, Pennsylvania.

## THE ROSE

**T**HE Rose is considered by nearly everyone to be the Queen of Flowers. Possibly there is no other flower that is so famous in legend and history, and the traditions connected with it are so many that it is well nigh impossible to relate them all.

In the language of flowers the Rose is the symbol of beauty, and although all the poets have gone into raptures in describing its beauty, none have yet obtained the object for which they have striven, the true delineation of its chaste perfection and loveliness, although they have compared it to an emanation from Heaven, denominated it the ornament of the earth and the glory of Spring. It is the emblem of every age, and deservedly so, for is not its opening bud like unto the eyes

of a child just opening them for the first time to gaze upon the wonders of the universe, while the full-blown blossom represents so well the meridian of our lives, and the withered petals that period of our lives that leads into eternal grey Winter from which there is no return?

Among the poets who have sung the beauties of the Rose, there is not one who has sung more rapturously than Thomas Moore in the following lines:

Rose! thou art the sweetest flower  
That ever drank the ambler shower;  
Rose! thou art the fondest child

Of dimpled Spring, the wood nymph wild.

The white Rose has come to be the emblem of silence. The tradition which accounts for this is as follows: the Rose was sacred to Venus, Goddess of Love, and was therefore consecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates, God of Silence, for the purpose of bribing him to keep secret the amorous doings of the goddess; hence it has come to be regarded as the appropriate emblem of silence. The God of Silence is always represented by the figure of a young man with a finger on his lips and holding a white Rose in his hand.

Among the Romans the Rose was regarded as the emblem of secrecy and it was the custom to place a few of these blossoms above the entrance to their banqueting halls to remind those who entered that anything which took place within must not be divulged. Yellow, as is well known, is the color of infidelity, so the yellow Rose has come to represent the unfaithful in love or friendship.

The Moss Rose represents pleasure without alloy; consequently it has been made the emblem of perfect joy. There is a very beautiful legend regarding the origin of the Moss Rose which tells us that an angel, bent on a work of mercy, came to the earth in mortal guise and, being so grieved by what he saw of the sin and misery of the world, he sought repose under the protection of a Rose plant, for every place was closed against him.

"And the spirit dejected sat beneath  
The shade of a Rose whose fragrant breath  
Lulled him in slumber mild.

The evening dew, as it fell around,  
Left not a trace on the saintly ground,  
Where, wrapp'd in the folds of a sleep profound,  
Lay the fair and heavenly child."

"The morning sun broke the angel's trance,  
And he said, as he turned a grateful glance  
On the sweet and lovely Rose—  
'Thou hast yielded the shelter that man denied,  
In the vain conceit of his stubborn pride,  
A proof of my love with thee abide,  
And nurture thine own repose.'

"And the green moss gather'd around the stem.  
While the dewdrops shone like a diadem,  
Crowning the blushing flow'r,  
That now the wrath of the wind defies,

Exultant looks to the fostering  
ing skies,  
And shielded thus in its brilliant  
dyes,  
Gave signs of an angel's  
pow'r!"

The varieties of the Rose are legion, but although the cultivated ones are beautiful they have no comparison to the wild ones found growing in some secluded recess of the woods, or along some roadside, spilling their delicious fragrance on the balmy air.

In Egypt it used to be the custom for the wealthy to make mattresses from the dried petals of the Rose. In France it was the custom for the youngest pier of the land to bring into court, in an elaborate bowl of silver, the annual tribute of Roses.

There are various traditions regarding the origin of the Rose. One is that Flora raised it from the corpse of one of her favorite nymphs, whose beauty of person, purity of heart and chastity of mind the goddess was desirous of perpetuating; so these virtues, being too precious

to be lost, were incorporated in the Rose. As created, the flower was scentless, and it was not until Cupid, in a feast of Olympus, in the midst of a lively dance, inadvertently overthrew, with his wing, a cup of nectar, which precious fluid, falling upon the Rose, embalmed it with the delicious fragrance it now possesses.

There is more than one tradition accounting for the color of the Rose. As created it seems to have been pure white, and the Christian tradition is that it sprang from the brands which had been lighted at Bethlehem for the purpose of burning to death a holy maiden who had been wrongfully accused of some crime. In her anguish she prayed to God to help her, and from the brands, after the fire was so miraculously quenched, originated the first red Roses that man had ever seen. The heathen tradition is that the red Rose sprang from the blood of Venus who, in her haste to relieve Adonis when in pain, pierced her foot with a thorn.

There is a commercial side to the culture of Roses which is very important. From its petals is made the famous perfume known as Attar of Roses. It is from India that the tradition of the origin of this celebrated perfume is brought to us. It is related that



THE YORK AND LANCASTER ROSE

to please the voluptuous Jehanghir, his favorite sultana caused the bath in the palace to be filled with Rosewater. The action of the sun concentrated the oily particles which were found floating on the surface, and the attendant, thinking that the water had become contaminated, skimmed it for the purpose of taking off the oil, but found that the globules, bursting under the process, emitted a delightful odor. This first lead to the idea of preparing the delicious perfume which has become known as Attar of Roses.

In the East, and particularly in Persia, the Rose flourishes in great beauty and is highly prized. In a great Persian work entitled the Gulistan, or "Garden of Roses", a tale is told of Sadi, one of the most famous of Persian poets. Sadi had once been a slave, and it appears that his master, while promising him his liberty, had been unduly lax in keeping his promise, so it is said that Sadi, becoming weary of waiting, went to him one day with a Rose in his hand. "Do good to thy servant while thou hast the power," said the slave to his master, "for time is fleeting, and the power is often as transient as the duration of this flower. Do not longer delay the fulfillment of thy promise, my master." The Persians also connect the Rose with the nightingale. Tradition tells us that the bird utters a plaintive cry whenever the flower is gathered, until, overpowered by the sweetness, it falls senseless to the ground. The Rose is also supposed to burst forth from its bud at the opening song of its lover, the nightingale, and such is its attraction for this flower, say the Persian poets, that no other has any charm for it.

"Though rich the spot  
With every flower the earth has  
got  
What is it to the nightingale  
If there his darling Rose is  
not?"

There is an old saying that When Roses and Violets flourish in Autumn it is a sure sign of plague and pestilence during the coming year. This tradition, no doubt, had its origin from the fact that a mild and damp Winter, which is more favorable to the growth of grass and flowers, is less healthy to human beings.

The Rose used to be regarded as being under the special protection of elves, dwarfs, and fairies, who, in turn, were ruled over by the Lord of the Rose Garden; so it is not to be wondered that in Germany the damsel who possesses more than one lover uses the Rose to divine which one will be true. To do this she takes some Rose-leaves which she inscribes with the names of her lovers and casts them into the water. The one which is the last to be overpowered and sink is that of the young suitor who will eventually become her husband. In England, also, the young maiden used to divine by the Rose-bud who would be her valentine.

The Rose was anciently used as a charm to stop bleeding from the nose and other parts. There are various versions of this charm, but the one most commonly used ran thus: "Abek, Wabek, Tabek; in Christ's garden stand three red Roses—one for the Good God, the other for God's blood, the third for the angel Gabriel, blood, I pray you cease to flow!"

Although there seems to be some doubt as to the origin of the word rosary, it might have had its beginning in the custom attributed to the Romans of using the smooth, glossy fruit of the Rose in counting their aves.

In South Wales it used to be the custom to strew Roses over the graves of departed friends, while in Surrey, Roses were planted around the graves of lovers. The Greeks and Romans observed this custom so religiously that it was often incorporated in their wills, as it appears from inscriptions to be found in which Roses are ordered strewn yearly upon the graves. In France it used to be the custom to award a Rose to the young maiden whose conduct was the best. In the obscure village of Salency, it

has been the custom for many centuries to bestow a crown of Roses upon the young maiden who acknowledged to be the most amiable, modest and virtuous of the village.

There is a curious superstition prevalent in some countries that misfortune will overtake those who happen to see a Rose petal fall to the ground. In Italy the red Rose used to be regarded as the emblem of early death; but among the Greeks, if it grew on the grave, it augured the happiness of the departed.

The Rose was extensively used in wreaths and chaplets and Chaucer delights in crowning Venus with a wreath of red and white Roses. It is also with the same flower that Cupid is crowned.

Who has not heard of the Wars of the Roses? They were not, as may be imagined, battles of flowers, but Roses were used as crests by the belligerent factions. The Wars of the Roses were fought in the fifteenth century, between the houses of York and Lancaster and lasted for thirty years, during which time many princes, as well as hundreds of common soldiers, were slain. But at last peace reigned, the factions having been conciliated by the marriage of Henry

VII of the House of Lancaster, to Elizabeth, heiress of York. It is related that, at the time of this marriage, a Rose with white and red blossoms first appeared, intimating that the two opposing forces were now blended; consequently, this Rose came to be known as the York and Lancaster Rose. Tradition tells us that at a certain monastery in Wiltshire there was one particular Rose bush which had, during all these troublous times, borne Roses red and Roses white, but when the marriage of Henry and Elizabeth was consummated, it blossomed forth with petals that were striped red and white, to the wonder of the people of the countryside who came to see the Rose and hailed it as an omen of future peace and harmony.

Antone J. Soares, California.



MOSS ROSE

## THE PERFUME OF THE ROSE

A psychology expert has determined that a woman's favorite perfume is the Rose, because of its vivifying effect on the nervous system. There is much of the romantic bound up in the commercial production of Roses for their perfume.

Perfumes have played an important part through all the history of humanity. They have been looked upon not merely as luxuries, but as necessities. Throughout all the ages of man all classes have demanded perfumes. They have had important parts in the religions of all ages; they have inspired some of the best poetry; they have even had medicinal virtues ascribed to them and figured largely in the mythology and magic of the peoples of all climes.

From savage to savant there has been a constant demand for the exquisite scent of natural flowers, and to supply this great demand an army of flower growers and pickers, chemists, shippers, steam and sailing vessels, perfumers and druggists are employed. The crude and yet efficient methods of the ancients have been superseded by the improved and refined process of the present.

The fragrant and stable flower oils have been partly superseded by the more profitable coal-tar synthetics. But the manufacturers of the better grades of perfumes and perfumed toilet specialties persist in the use of the natural oil.

Of the many natural flower odors, the Rose always has been and still is the leader. Despite the many discoveries and combinations, the bouquets and chemical mixtures, the Rose, in perfume as well as in the garden, is still the Queen of Flowers.

While the Rose is known as one of the most powerfully odored of flowers, there are only a few localities in the world where the Roses secrete a sufficient proportion of the oil in which the perfume is contained to make their growth for this purpose commercially profitable.

(Continued on page 171)



# HILL AND HOLLOW PAPERS

## BY FLORENCE BOYCE DAVIS

### Number Six

## JUNE, THE MONTH OF ROSES

"The Lord God planted a garden  
In the first white days of the world,  
And he set there an angel warden,  
In a garment of light enfurled.

So near to the peace of Heaven,  
That the hawk might nest with the wren,  
For there in the cool of the even  
God walked with the first of men.

And I dream that these garden-closes  
With their shade and sun-baked sod,  
And their Lillies and bowers of Roses,  
Were laid by the hand of God.

The kiss of the sun for pardon,  
The song of the birds for mirth,—  
One is nearer God's heart in a garden  
Than anywhere else on earth."

**H**AS anyone else said it better than this poem by Dorothy Frances Gurney? I think not. During the dark days of the Great War some said we should not plant flowers. Lawns and flower beds were plowed up and the land given over to the raising of potatoes and grain. But was it really necessary, or wise? We economized and we Hooverized, and we did it with the right spirit, in order to help nations in greater distress than our own. We laid aside our cookbooks and forgot our favorite recipes, while we concocted most terrible things out of war substitutes; but when it came to denying ourselves flowers, was there ever any other time when we needed flowers more?

The Old World can still teach us lessons on what flowers stand for in the general order of things. Europe's flower trade is quite as important as her food trade. The morning marketing is not for bread and meat and vegetables alone; women carry an extra basket in which to bring back flowers for home decoration. Side by side you will see the vegetable gondolas and the flower gondolas along the Grand Canal in Venice, and one is as well patronized as the other. Poor women, wearing faded old shawls over their heads, go happily homeward, their arms filled with the plants and flowers they have bought.

The average American may love flowers quite as well as his European brother, but he does not make them so much a part of his everyday life: they are more for special occasions. But when you think back to the old home, what is it you remember best? Is it the great bunches of Lilacs that Mother used to bring in and put in the brown pitcher on the stand? Or the June Roses that grew beside the gate? Or Grandmother's Peony, its big, red globes glistening with dew when you went out in the morning to begin the day's work? Ah, Mr. American, I'll wager it is some flower of your boyhood

days that still keeps fresh in your mind after many other things have been forgotten.

When I was a little girl, on my way to school I had to pass an old, vacant log house. In the Winter it was a dreary spot. Its gaping door and windows looked like eyes, I never felt sure the "Gobble-uns" were not lurking inside, peering after me, and involuntarily my steps quickened; but in Summer a great patch of wild Roses growing between the log house and the road changed it into a habitation, and I seldom passed without loitering to gather Roses and watch the phoebe on its nest over the door. Where there were Roses and singing birds "Gobble-uns" could not abide.

On one of our hills you will find the Lady of the Roses. Her garden is at the east end of the house, enclosed with a wire fence over which Multiflora and Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins run riot, cover-

ing it with green foliage and clusters of bloom. Outside the fence at one corner is a great clump of Sweet Syringa, at the other corner a group of native evergreens. Woodbine nearly hides the rustic gate, but some June day you will find it and swing it back, and behold! you will stand inside, quietly, reverently, among the flowers. The Lady of the Roses calls it her Peace Patch; you will understand how she came to name it that! The center is a square of lawn, kept mowed and green. The day I was there I noticed a little round hole in the lawn which the Lady told me was the front door of the chipmunk who lives under the garden.

Perhaps the first thing that meets your eye will be the great, vigorous J.B. Clark Rose, loaded with rich bloom. These handsome Roses are a wonderful shade of red, and the petals look like silk-backed velvet. The flowers are perfect, pointed buds come on exceptionally long stems, which makes it one of the best Roses for cutting. When young, the foliage is bronzy green; the leaves large and lovely. It

needs less pruning than most varieties, and where one wants a rugged, red Rose, and can give it room, J. B. Clark cannot be excelled.

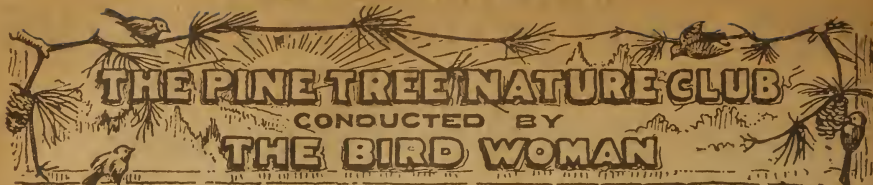
Now you will turn to another vigorous Rose with large, pointed buds and great, snow-white blossoms. This is the Rose that has created a sensation among rosarians everywhere, and one of the most admired and best sellers of our generation; Frau Karl Druschki. It is a Hybrid Perpetual and very prolific, with a long season of bloom. The Rose garden that has no Frau Karl Druschki is quite lacking, for this beautiful Rose beggars description.

A good companion for Frau Karl is Paul Neyron, a strong, upright grower, with large foliage and quite smooth stems; its deep rose flowers are the largest of any yet in cultivation. This is a showy Rose and valu-

(Continued on page 172)



PAUL NEYRON, LARGEST OF ALL ROSES



## BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

**W**HEN the Bird Woman was a small girl somebody told her if she caught the first butterfly she saw in Spring she would have a dress of that color before Summer was over. Consequently, when the first butterfly came dancing through the air, she pursued and captured it, a prisoner under her hat! It was spotted, blue and brown, and, strange to say, that very Summer she happened to have a new dress which also was spotted, blue and brown. That settled the question in her mind; she felt absolutely confident she would never have had the dress had it not been for that butterfly. As the years went by, the Bird woman lost her interest in catching the first butterfly, but she did not lose her interest in butterflies.

Everything in nature is worth studying, for the forces of nature are dependent upon one another. Many plants would not bear fruit or seeds if it were not for the insects that visit them and carry off pollen on their little feet and backs and noses to be deposited on the next flower they visit. In this way pistil and seed vessel become fertilized; so, you see, the insect which takes honey from the flower is not a useless pilferer, for he is "working for his board." In Australia, after many attempts had been made to grow Clover that would produce seed and all had failed, some one suggested introducing bumblebees, as there were none in Australia. The bumblebees were brought, and after that there was no more trouble raising Clover which seeded abundantly.

Have you ever been out in your garden in the evening and seen what you called a hummingbird hovering over the flowers? If you have, probably you wondered why a hummingbird was out so late, and how he could see his way to the honeypots. Many people have wondered about these hummingbirds which fly at night, until they come to know they are not birds at all, but Sphinx Moths, also called Hawkmoths. They hover over a flower exactly as a hummingbird does, with wings in rapid motion, and extract the honey with their long, slender tongues. The moth's tongue, or proboscis, is a suctorial apparatus formed by two half-round tubes which interlock, making a complete tube. Through this they suck up the honey, and only the hummingbird can penetrate to an equal depth. When the moth rests, it curls its proboscis up like a watch spring. Sphinx caterpillars have a curious way of raising the forepart of their bodies and assuming a position suggesting the Egyptian Sphinx, whence comes their name.

In order to study butterflies and moths one needs good reference books with colored illustrations, as to a beginner the descriptions are confusing. If one wishes to make a collection he should have a collecting apparatus which includes a net, cyanide jar and field-box. A little vial of chloroform should be carried and a drop or two applied to the insect so that it will not struggle or suffer; after which it can be placed in the poisoning-jar or field-box. Collections of butterflies or moths may be made interesting and instructive, but the collector should know how to go about making a collection before he begins or he may spoil many fine specimens. For instance, collecting-jars that are charged with carbonate of ammonia will bleach insects that are green in color. There are a number of good books on the subject that will tell one how to capture, prepare and preserve specimens.

We can learn how to recognize and name many butterflies and moths without making a collection, and the Bird Woman likes live specimens better than dead ones. Collecting chrysalids and cocoons and studying the insects that emerge from them is interesting. When a butterfly caterpillar has completed the larval stage and has become fully developed, it is transformed into a pupa, or chrysalis. This is the third stage in its life—first the egg, then the little worm that keeps growing

and moulting until it is a full-grown caterpillar, and next, the chrysalis. Just before this change takes place some caterpillars make a little button of silk on the under surface of a branch or stone, and hang suspended by the button and are changed into chrysalids. Others, in addition to the silk button, have a silk girdle around them which, as one writer says "holds the chrysalis in place very much as a papoose is held on the back of an Indian squaw by a strap passed over her shoulders." The chrysalids of the swallowtail butterflies are green and brown in color and all are supported by silk girdles. Chrysalids of the Milkweed Butterfly are ornamented with golden spots. One familiar with chrysalids can tell to what family they belong by their shape.

When a butterfly emerges, leaving its shell behind it, it has small flaccid wings, and the body is weak and not fully developed; but just watch it as it clings to some support, fanning its wings; it changes rapidly, and then, when it feels new life coursing through its little system, all of a sudden it rises into the air and away it goes, off over the sunny fields on its first wonderful flight.

After you learn to name a few of the common moths or butterflies, you will be surprised to see how fast you will acquire new ones on your list by keeping your eyes open, and having the subject in mind. You may have seen the Luna Moth, which is pale green and has tailed hind wings, each with a yellowish, eye-like spot. It belongs to the genus *Actias*, and we have only this one species in temperate North America. The larva feeds upon Walnut, Hickory, and other trees; in North Carolina it shows a marked preference for the Persimmon. The cocoon falls with the leaves in Autumn and is not found as often as some others are.

The cocoon of the Polyphemus Moth (*Telega polyphemus*), sometimes called the American Silkworm, is also spun among leaves and falls in Autumn. It is similar to that of the Luna, though not so thin and papery. The caterpillar is a lovely green, with silvery raised lines on the sides. Few people fancy the great green worms, but they do nothing more harmful than to eat and grow and finally curl up and become changed into big, handsome moths with rainbow-spotted wings. The larva feeds on Hickory, Elms, Maples, Birches, Beeches and other trees; also on wild Rose bushes.

A cocoon that is more often seen is that of the Cecropia Moth (*Samia cecropia*), another of our native silk-moths. It is about four inches long, and looks like a brown silk bag with each end drawn out to a point. You will find it fastened on branches of trees, or low-growing shrubs; often the cocoon is empty, with a telltale hole in the side which shows that a woodpecker or some other bird has dined on the larva. We have often taken a branch to which a Cecropia cocoon was fastened and kept it in the house all Winter, and seen the beautiful moth emerge in the Spring when leaves were out on the Willows, Roses, Lilacs, etc. The moth is large, a reddish shade with light and dark shadings and opaque half-moons in the middle of the wings. One of the most beautiful things in nature is to watch the Cecropia, that, a few hours ago, was locked in its dark prison, rise on its new wings and wait away in the twilight.

Among the butterflies the Swallowtail (Genus *Papilio*) has always been a favorite with collectors. This genus contains many of the largest and handsomest butterflies; frequently, but not always, the hind wings are tailed. A butterfly which every boy or girl in the north temperate zone ought to know is the familiar Mourning-cloak (*Vanessa antiopa*). Its dark, velvety wings have a line of little blue spots inside their yellow margins. The caterpillars feed on Willows, Elms and Poplars. Insects of this species hibernate in the imago form, and





are among the first butterflies we see in the Spring.

Then there is the Common Sulphur (*Colias philodice*), the yellow "puddle butterfly," which gathers on moist spots of ground, and haunts clover fields in Summer. Clover is the food-plant of the caterpillar, which is slender, green and striped with paler green. The chrysalis is also pale green.

Now these will do to begin with: let us see how many we can learn to recognize before Summer ends.

For economic reasons we must study the moths and butterflies which we think of only as pests and which do a great deal of damage; such as the Clothes-moth (*Tineola bisselliella*) which feeds on our furs and woolsens; the Flour-moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*) which causes so much loss to millers and grain dealers; the Coddling-moth (*Cydia pomonella*) that brings tens of millions of dollars loss annually to the fruit-growers of America by depositing in the calyx of apple or pear blossoms its tiny yellow egg; the Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), an enemy of our fields and gardens; the Gypsy Moth (*Porthetria dispar*) which the New England states and the United States Government service have expended many millions of dollars trying to exterminate; and many others that the study of entomology may help us to conquer, or, at least, control.

There is so much to learn, and it is such a joy to be learning!

## AMONG OURSELVES

Such fine letters as the Bird Woman has been receiving, not only from the girls and boys, but also from older readers who are interested in our Club. She would like to answer each one personally, but there are too few hours in a day; so we will have our little chat all together. Several have written to know more about the Club and what was expected of members, and whether we are to have a pin or button. What the Club is, its creed and its rules, you will find on another page of our Magazine. This will be printed each month. We have no Club pin or button yet, but hope to arrange for one later; if we do, you will all have a chance to have one. Only readers of Parks Floral Magazine can become members of the Club. It would be nice if each Club member was a subscriber, for then you would have your own Magazine coming direct to you and you could keep a complete file and have our Club work to refer to at any time. If you have friends who would like to join the Club, but do not have the Magazine coming to their homes, get them to subscribe for it. They can have it at a price for the price of two packages of chewing gum. Think of that!

## PINE CONES

From Frank Cowan's "Curious History of Insects" we quote the following:

"If a butterfly alights upon your head, it foretells good news from a distance. This superstition obtains in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

"The first butterfly seen in Summer brings good luck to whom it catches it. This notion prevails in New York.

"In western Pennsylvania it is believed that if chrysalids of butterflies be found suspended mostly on the under sides of rails, limbs, etc., as it were to protect them from rain, there will soon be much rain, or, as it is termed, a rainy spell; but, on the contrary, if they are found on twigs and slender branches, that the weather will be dry and clear."

## PINE NEEDLES

### Questions for June

- I. Where may the eggs of butterflies and moths be found?
- II. How does a caterpillar grow?
- III. How do butterflies feed?
- IV. When was the Cabbage Butterfly introduced into this country, and what about the damage it does annually?
- V. How can one tell moths from butterflies?
- VI. How does the pupae of moths and butterflies differ?
- VII. How does the insect emerge from the pupa?
- VIII. What moth produces galls on stems of golden-rod?
- IX. What is our largest and fiercest looking caterpillar?
- X. What moth is of great industrial importance and where did its culture originate?

### Answers to May Questions

- I. A Cuckoo is valuable in ridding an orchard of caterpillars and inch-worms. It will kill them, apparently for the fun, even after it has eaten all it can contain.
- II. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
- III. The Purple Martin is one of the most valuable of all birds as a destroyer of injurious insects. The Mohegan Indians called it "the bird that never rests."
- IV. English Sparrows are driving them from the North by taking possession of their nests and houses, and in the South they are shot for food.

V. It has been estimated the cotton boll weevil costs the planters of the South an annual loss of twenty million dollars. The Swallow family is first in importance in helping to control the weevil.

VI. Orioles and Nighthawks.

VII. Thirty-six species of birds help man to fight the Coddling-moth. "In some places they destroy from sixty-six to eighty-five per cent of the hibernating larvae."

VIII. The Flycatchers.

IX. Insects constitute ninety per cent. of the Baltimore Oriole's food. These birds like to build near our homes, and their nest is a wonderful example of bird architecture.

X. Mr. Hornaday gives us the following records of single individual meals of Bob-White: "Of grasshoppers, 84; chinch bugs, 100; squash bugs, 12; cut-worm, 12; mosquitoes, 508 in three hours; cotton boll weevil, 47; flies, 1,350; rose slugs, 1,286. Miscellaneous insects consumed by a laying hen quail, 1,532, of which 1,000 were grasshoppers; total weight of the lot, 24.6 grams."

Of the 129 species of weed seeds consumed by the quail, the amount eaten in one day is almost unbelievable. Such a record! And yet Bob-White throughout a great portion of his former range is on the verge of extinction, because he is regarded only as game, to be killed for sport and eaten on toast. Surely we should all rise up and make a fight for the life of this valuable bird!

## HEAD NOISES?

4-DAY

Treatments  
FREE

The pity of those Head Noises, those wearing—annoying sounds in your head! You have thought at times that life was hardly worth living.

Perhaps your hearing is already failing. Even if it is still good, you have the added burden of knowing that these Head Noises may be only the signals of approaching Deafness.

You may have the Noises in the head occasionally or when you have a cold, but you are in danger of a more serious development all the same. You need immediate treatment.

Ear Specialist Sproule has studied and originated a Method of treatment which has brought happy relief to many people troubled with Head Noises. This treatment has, in these many cases, stopped the sounds and left the head clear as a bell. To show this Method he offers a 4-day treatment Free.

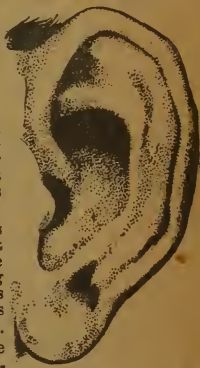
## GIVEN AWAY

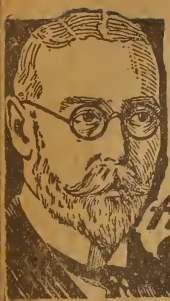
These introductory treatments are being offered Free. If you want one, write to-day. You may try for yourself this Method. You can then see why it has succeeded, when some others failed.

Ear Specialist Sproule wants to help all who suffer from these Head Noises. He knows what misery those sounds of escaping steam—that bell ringing in the ear—that singing of crickets or insects—the humming—the puffing—the buzzing—the distant roaring—that dull heavy throbbing—means. He therefore offers a treatment, FREE, to all who write at once. Through this Method many sufferers, in place of those roaring Noises, now enjoy a perfect quietness, in which natural sounds are heard quickly and distinctly.

Just sit down and write a post-card or letter request asking for a sample treatment—Free—for Head Noises. Sign your full name and address, and send it off NOW. The treatment will come to you by return mail, and will cost you nothing. Don't delay—send NOW. Write

EAR SPECIALIST SPROULE  
232 Cornhill Bldg., Boston, Mass.





Let me  
send you  
**FREE**  
on trial  
a pair of my  
*finest* tortoise shell  
**GLASSES**



Send  
NO  
MONEY

**Pay Only When Satisfied**

For many years people have been coming to me from every part of Chicago on account of my wide reputation for supplying glasses that fit. I am now offering the benefit of this wide experience to people everywhere. No matter where you live, I positively guarantee to give you a perfect fit or there will be no charge whatever. I promise to send you a pair of glasses that will enable you to see perfectly and satisfy you in every way, or you will owe me nothing. They will protect your eyes, preventing eye strain and headache. They will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near.

I will not accept a single penny\* of your money until you are satisfied and tell me so. Simply fill in and mail the coupon, giving me all the information I ask for, and I will send you a pair of my Extra Large Tortoise Shell Spectacles, for you to wear, examine and inspect, for ten days, in your own home. The glasses I send are not to be compared with any you have ever seen advertised. They are equal to spectacles being sold at retail at from \$12.00 to \$15.00 a pair. You will find them so scientifically ground as to enable you to see far or near, do the finest kind of work, or read the very smallest print.

**These Extra Large Size Lenses, with Tortoise Shell Rims,** are very becoming and your friends are sure to compliment you on your improved appearance. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about my liberal offer. I trust you absolutely. You are the sole judge. If they do not give you more real satisfaction than any glasses you have ever worn, you are not out a single penny. I ask you, could any offer be fairer?

**SPECIAL THIS MONTH!**

If you send your order at once I will make you a present of a handsome Velvetene Lined, Spring Back Pocket Book Spectacle Case which you will be proud to own. Sign and mail the coupon NOW.

**Dr. Ritholz, Madison and Laflin Streets  
Station C, Chicago, Ill.**

Doctor of Optics, Member American Optical Association, Graduate Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology, Famous Eye Strain Specialist.

**FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY**

Dr. Ritholz, Madison and Laflin Sts.,  
DR1304-Station C, Chicago, Ill.

You may send me by prepaid parcel post a pair of your Extra Large Tortoise Shell 10 Karat Gold Filled Spectacles. I will wear them 10 days and if convince that they are equal to any glasses selling at \$15.00, I will send you \$4.49. Otherwise, I will return them and there will be no charge.

How old are you? ..... How many years  
have you used glasses (if any)? .....

Name.....

Post Office.....

R. R.....Box No.....

State.....

## THIRTY YEARS FLORAL EXPERIENCE IN FOUR STATES

In the nearly thirty years that I have known Parks Floral Magazine, I have lived in four different states, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and now Idaho. I went to Colorado eighteen and a half years ago to an elevation of 7,000 feet. Had many experiences there in learning what to grow and how to grow them. As a whole, I found the Perennials more satisfactory than Annuals, for the short season of growth often allowed short time for seedlings to reach maturity, if they did so at all. This, also, was an irrigation country. Pansies were best sown in early spring or mid-summer. Then they were strong plants and able to stand the winter's cold wind and sun, and thrive another spring. And such fine, big blooms as developed in the mountain soil! Sweet Peas grew there as I never saw them elsewhere, but were best if planted in March. Perennial Phlox and Perennial Peas were good, too. Paeonies and Iris were sometimes injured by late frosts. (I've seen frost there in every month of the year.) Caraway and "Butter and Eggs" soon became weeds. Sweet Mary and Corn Lilies (Hemerocallis) would, if allowed, smother everything near them. Shasta Daisy, Pyrethrum, Lychnis and Perennial Poppy thrive year after year, with little attention. Tiger Lily did well; either single or double, but others were uncertain. Tulips were nearly sure to bloom, but sometimes were frozen off. I tried a number of the Narcissi, of which Poeticus was most sure of results, but most of the hardier varieties did well. The double form of Poeticus was most uncertain, depending much upon the watering and heat of the season, as it flowered later. Daffodils and Jonquils were sure bloomers, as were also the Muscari, Scilla and Chionodoxa. Tulips soon "ran out," or bulbs became too weakened for bloom. Crocus did much the same, but if in good earth usually sent up a very few flowers for a number of years. Of course, they were best the first year. Many shrubs could not stand the winter—too bright, dry and windy, but Tatarian Honeysuckle was fine. Roses, along with black and red Raspberries, would winter kill unless very carefully protected—to bury in soil kept them best. Lilacs and Snowballs were often ruined by frost when almost ready to open their flowers. Shrubby Spiraea, too, were uncertain. Clematis, among vines, was as satisfactory as any, perhaps, because several varieties were native in that vicinity.

In Idaho, here, probably an entirely different list of satisfactory plants would be com-

## FRECKLES

**Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots**

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, so this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.



piled. In the two summers I have been here I have found Zinnia, Cosmos, Pansy, Aster, Snapdragon, Portulaca and Petunia all very good Annuals. Perennial Phlox and various Iris seem to thrive, also Perennial Poppy, Shasta Daisy, "Blue Bells," of the Campanula type, Violet, Lily of the Valley, Tiger Lily and "Corn" Lily, Periwinkle and Digitalis, such as I have never seen elsewhere. Stately Sweet William, Sweet Mary, Mints, and then also L.Candidum, exhibit their beauties freely. I believe Dahlias will do well here. Lilacs and Altheas grow into great trees. Syringa is a native and the State flower Spirea, also thrives, and Weigela makes a great shrub. The variety and size of the city trees is remarkable, and Roses in variety, even to many tender "teas," stand the winter out of doors; but, of course, they do better if protected.

Now I realize that all this is hardly to the point in your general request for items, but my experience here is too limited, and all too much of the nature of experiment, to allow me to answer many of your requests directly. I could give in general my plans for this or that planting, but what thrives here in one location, in shade or sun, might not serve in the same position elsewhere. Much of that, I have found, can be learned only by personal experience, right on the spot. So I will close, and be glad if any of my notes prove of use to any of the floral friends. I will choose "Sunflower" for my "nom-de-plume," unless some one has already taken it.

"Sunflower," Idaho.

#### EXCHANGES.

Mrs. I. N. Harris, Locker, Texas. RI, 16 Cacti for 10 yards dress gingham, or 8 for 6 yards, also aloe and Yuccas.

Mrs. Ohloa Sterrett, Box 162, What Cheer, Iowa. Ferns, Mums and Iris for Lillies and Phlox.

Carlyn Beard, RFD. 6, Charles City, Iowa. House plant slips for Cacti, Roses and Ferns. Write.

Mrs. Allie Gooch, RFD. 3, Parsons, Tenn. Shrubs or plants for quilt pieces.

Miss Katie Clark, Beaver, La. Rose and Honeysuckle cuttings for Geraniums, Rex Begonias and Ferns. Write.



## MYSTO WONDER

**TELLS YOU** the name of your future wife or husband—how many children you will have—how long you will live—how much money you will have—Love!—Hate!—Enemies!—etc. "MYSTO WONDER"—amusing and mysterious instrument, will answer all your questions. Wonderful entertainment for all. Direction and Question Booklet: Also a DREAM BOOK with every "Mysto Wonder," including Special FREE plan to make money in your spare time. SEND NO MONEY—Just your name and address. Pay postman on arrival only 98c plus postage.

MYSTO WONDER CO.,

136 Liberty Street, Dept. 260, New York City

## PREMIER REPEATING PISTOL.

Looks like a real revolver; makes fifty loud reports as fast as you pull the trigger. The caps are rolled and locked inside the body of the pistol so that the smallest child can use it without injury. This pistol is popular with girls and boys. Given with an order for 20 cards of our easy-to-sell dress snap fasteners at 10c a card. Send for big Premium List.



THE PREMIER 30 SHOT REPEATER

SECCO SALES CO., Dept. P3, Salem, Mass.

## ONE PINT FINE TOILET WATER FOR A QUARTER

Postage prepaid. Send 25c. (silver) Towapo Laboratories, Glendale, Calif.

# Polish Mirrors with 3-in-One Oil

Just a few drops in the wash water will clean perfectly. Then a dry cloth will polish beautifully. Do the same with windows and cut glass. 3-in-One is a highly refined, specially compounded oil without greasy qualities. It cleans while it polishes.

Use on the frames of mirrors as well as on the glass. Use on all fine woods and on hardwood or parquet floors. Leaves no disagreeable smell and no residue to soil the hands.

At all stores in 1 oz., 3 oz. and 8 oz. bottles and 3 oz. Handy Oil Cans.

**FREE**—If you are not up on 3-in-One, send for free sample and Dictionary of Uses.

Three-in-One Oil Co.  
165 C P Broadway,  
NEW YORK CITY.



## BUY YOUR PAINT FROM THE FACTORY

## Get Our New Lowest Prices

Crosby EVER-WEAR paints are sold to you direct from the factory at factory prices. No middlemen's profits. We save you money. We can give you better quality and important reductions of cost. Crosby EVER-WEAR paints are guaranteed to the last drop. 20 years of manufacturing experience and thousands of delighted customers are our recommendations.

## TRIAL OFFER AND FREE PAINT GUIDE

With our FREE TRIAL OFFER we will send you our "Painting Guide," a valuable book containing many attractive color combinations and instructions for doing your own painting. You will note our LOWEST PRICES. Write today for free trial offer and painting guide.

CROSBY-FRANK CO.  
320 Peoria St. Chicago, Ill.

Free  
Trial  
Offer

## WE PAY THE FREIGHT

# Asthma

Why suffer? Dr. Kinsman's Asthma Remedy gives instant relief. 25 years of success. 75c at all druggists. Avoid substitutes. Trial Treatment mailed Free. Write to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Hunt Block, Augusta, Maine.



## Special Offers for June. Good Stock.

For 25c: 10 snapdragons or 6 perennials, 300 seeds extra giant pansy—rich in size, color and plant habit, ready July 15.  
For 50c: 1000 of the pansy seed, 6 choice 10-cent perennials, 40 strong late cabbage plants.  
Everything delivered to your door at above prices.  
Paul L. Ward, Plantsman, Box 188, Hillsdale, Michigan.

## CACTUS

Choice of 25 New and Interesting Varieties including Niggerhead, Intertextus Eng. Wislizeni, Uncinatus Gal., Chloranthus, Conoides, M. Radiosa, etc. Our Special Collection Mixed Varieties. Good sized plants.

10 For \$1.00. Postage Paid.  
GROVER C. SCOTT, LAPARK, PA.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Advertisements Under This Heading 20c a Word

### HELP WANTED

All men, women, boys, girls, over 17, willing to accept Government positions, \$135. Write Mr. Ozment, 366, St. Louis.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Missing and lost people located anywhere; full information free. American Investigating Service, Department 11, Bandon, Oregon.

### PATENTS

Patents—Send for free book. Contains valuable information for inventors. Send sketch of your invention for Free Opinion of its patentable nature. Prompt Service. (Twenty years experience) Talbert & Talbert 418 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### SHORT STORIES WANTED

Stories, Poems, Plays etc. are wanted for publication. Submit Manuscript or write Literary Bureau, 519 Hannibal, Mo.

Earn \$25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers magazines. Experience unnecessary; details Free. Press Syndicate, 621, St. Louis, Mo.

## THE FLOWER GROWER

(Published Monthly)

\$1.50 per year, sample copy 15c

Twenty four large pages of facts and information for the flower lover who works in his own garden.

Madison Cooper, Publisher, 19 Court St. Calcium, N. Y.

**WHY NOT SPEND SPRING, SUMMER, FALL GATHERING**  
Butterflies, insects? I buy hundreds of kinds for collections. Some worth \$1 to \$7 each. Simple outdoor work with my Instructions, Pictures, Pricelist. Get ready now. Send 25c, NOT STAMPS, for illustrated PROSPECTUS.  
MR. SINCLAIR, Dealer in Insects, Dept. 31 OCEAN PARK, CALIF.



## CANCER

Treated at home. No Pain, knife plaster or oils Send for free treatise.

A. J. Miller, M. D.

Clayton, Mo

**MENDETS — WONDER MONEY MAKERS**  
mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 10c & 25c a package, postpaid. Free Samples to Agents a Collette Mfg. Co., Box 478 Amsterdam, N. Y.

**\$30. WEEKLY**

EVENINGS I made it. Booklet for stamp tells how. Plan 25c.  
ALPK W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

## TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FLOWERS

I want to tell you about the House and Garden Class which we have organized. A local florist allows us to meet at his shop and he also leads and instructs us. We have our officers and follow the usual routine of any organization. At one meeting we select a plant or flower which we wish to study the following time, and, as we meet only every two weeks, we have plenty of time to look up a great deal about our subject. We get all the information we can obtain on the botanical structure, life, history, culture and varieties of the plant and our leader also gives us short talks.

Sometimes other florists and greenhouse men, of which there are quite a number in this city, favor us with new ideas; ideas that they have learned from their vast experience, and which we could never learn from all the books we read. A valuable addition to our Class is the Question Box, an outlet for any puzzling things we would like answered that might not otherwise come up in the regular study.

We find the Class both interesting and instructive, and something that could be carried out in any place where there is an interest in growing things or where it is wished to awaken the minds to the beauties of Nature and create such as interest.

Mrs. Mildred Fisher, Kansas.

## THINGS TO REMEMBER

If you want a clean, beautiful vine, plant Virginia Creeper. In the Fall its big, bright green leaves change to all the flaming Autumn colors and throughout the Winter its tiny purple "grapes" hang a welcome feast for the Flickers and Wax-Wings.

Are you planting Evergreens? Then do not plant them here and there over the lawn; plant them in clumps or borders; they look better, as if Mother Nature had a hand in their planting. And do not plant other shrubs and flowers here and there, plant them in borders, too. Most plants look better planted in masses, and even the individual plants look well with the green of the border to a background.

Do not have your yard or garden like all the others in the neighborhood. We cannot all have lawns and gardens, but we can have individuality in our yard and garden.

Look out of your doors and windows before planting shrubs and vines. Healthy plants grow and often a beautiful view is ruined in a few years by the height which they have reached and the width to which they have expanded.

Be careful when planting vines not to place them too close to windows; a thrifty vine will cover a large space in a short time.

Odd shaped flower beds look well only in large grounds; the average lawn has no place for them.

B. Clareta Smith, Washington.



(Continued from page 164)

To one who finds so much odor in the sweet fragrance of one Rose, it seems astonishing that it takes 1,960 pounds of Roses to make one pound of oil; or, it takes one-fourth of a pound of Roses of the very best oil-producing kind to secure one drop of oil; or, it takes three thousand Roses to produce one ounce of the rich, concentrated attar of Roses, or about one-half million Roses to produce one pound.

Historical credit is given to Persia for being the first country in which Roses were commercially grown for producing oil. Turkey and India followed, but to-day Bulgaria and France lead in the production of oil of Roses.

The climatic conditions in the lower mountains of Bulgaria are favorable to the production of the best varieties of oil Roses. The variety most grown is the Red Damask Rose, a native of Persia, and, in the times of our fathers, very popular in America.

Catherine de Medici, who was passionately fond of the odor of Roses, selected the then called Valley de Var for their growth and small factories were established there. Today this little valley in the south of France leads not only in the production of Roses, but of other odorous, oil-bearing flowers. The chief town in the valley is Grasse and is the center of the greatest flower-oil industry in the world. The most popular Rose in this district is the Rose de Mal, a pink bloom ordinarily called the "hundred leaf" Rose.

The French farmers set their bushes in rows about four feet apart on the gentle slope of the hills, and, so far as is possible, where they have a southeastern exposure. Young shoots are taken from five-year-old bushes, and when they have grown they are trimmed to about a foot in height, and such buds as appear are picked off, to preserve the vitality in the bush and to assure a large crop for the second year.

After the bush attains the age of seven years it does not produce the quantity or quality of oil, so it is pulled up and a new one planted in its place. The Rose harvest begins in April, runs through May and into June. The time is so short and the blooms come so profusely that there is difficulty in securing a sufficient number of pickers.

Ralph H. Butz, Pennsylvania.

One or two sprayings of white Hellebore solution on Rose bushes whose leaves were being eaten by a worm of some sort proved effectual. Margaret R. Cope.

## FLORAL FRIENDS' CORNER

Dear Floral Friends: So many people inquire about Pæony buds blasting that I want to pass along what I have discovered. I have a fine collection and find that lime and bone-meal are helpful in putting the soil in good condition, but there is a blight which attacks the stems. Early in the Spring the young shoots are affected; later the small flower buds, which turn black and dry up. This is called bud blast. Bud rot is the term used when the more fully developed buds are attacked, causing them to become brown and decayed. Sometimes the leaves show signs of the blight when they have large brown spots on them. The ants which collect on the blasted buds are often erroneously suspected of causing the damage.

Control measures consist largely of prevention. The use of green manure seems to cause the trouble, so only well-rotted manure or mineral fertilizers should be used. Wilted stems and rotted buds should be removed and burned as soon as they become this way, and in the Fall it is a good plan to remove and destroy all the leaf stalks and leaves. Bordeaux mixture applied early in the Spring will be found beneficial, and I am spraying all my clumps this year. A damp, rainy Spring seems to increase the blight.

I do hope this will help to bring more blasted buds into great, big, lovely blossoms.

Pink Pæony.

## REFLECTIONS

Roses by the river

Smile, and nod, and dream,

So fair God shows them twice,

As they are and in the stream.

Clara R. Bete.

# To Make Rich • Red Blood

**Revitalize your worn-out exhausted nerves and increase your strength and endurance**

take Organic Iron: not metallic iron which people usually take, but pure organic iron—Nuxated Iron—which is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. One dose of Nuxated Iron is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating one-half quart of spinach, one quart of green vegetables or half a dozen apples. It is like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat. Nuxated iron is partially predigested and ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood, while metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron filings.

Over 4,000,000 people annually are using Nuxated Iron. It will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. A few doses will often commence to enrich your blood. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain satisfactory results.

Beware of substitutes. Always insist on having genuine organic iron—Nuxated Iron. Look for the letters N. I. on every tablet. Sold by all druggists.

**NUXATED IRON**  
For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance

**6 CHOICE  
HARDY 25c  
Shrubs**

**With Magazine a Year  
To Fix Up Your Front Yard a Bit**

**All Good Size, Well-Rooted, Growing Plants, Taken Right from Our Regular Stock and Sent Postpaid.**

These six are among the most desirable shrubs for use anywhere throughout the country, and they are in fine condition, and provide such a variety of foliage and bloom.

**DEUTZIA CRENATA** Tall, with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers.

**SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA** Natural height 6 feet but can be pruned any height desired. Double white flowers. Foliage turns orange in Fall. Beautiful.

**HONEYSUCKLE** Hall's Hardy. The best; continuous bloomer June to August.

**PINK RAMBLER ROSE**

**RED RAMBLER ROSE**

**WHITE RAMBLER ROSE**

All delightful varieties, well-rooted, fine plants, the best size to set out.

**5 Collections**

**30 Shrubs**

**And Five  
Subscriptions**

**\$1**

This is an opportunity for our friends to make up a Club among their neighbors, and get their own Collection and subscription free. Try to get new subscribers, please.

**PARKS FLORAL MAGAZINE**  
LAPARK, PA.

# WALL PAPER

1,000,000 ROLLS  
**1c** Per Roll  
 Write for Free Sample Catalog of 50 new designs and colorings.  
 Why use Paint when 82c will paper Room 12 x 14, 9 ft. high  
 Martin Rosenberger, 222 ROSENBERGER BUILDING  
 Cincinnati, Ohio

## 12 Months to Pay

You can easily earn money for the small payments. Parents often advance first payment to help buy a RANGER, 44 styles, colors and sizes. Factory to Rider prices. Delivered FREE, express prepaid, for 30 DAYS TRIAL. Terms to suit—cash or easy payments.

Tires, lamps, wheels, horns, repairs and equipment at half usual prices.  
 SEND NO MONEY. Write today for our big, Free Ranger Catalog and marvelous prices.

**Mead Cycle Company**  
 Dept. H158 Chicago



Write us today for free catalog



## Your Boy's Happiness

is one of your first considerations. Get THE BOYS' MAGAZINE for him. He needs this great boys' periodical. Parents owe it to their sons to

give them clean, interesting and instructive reading that will make them self-reliant, manly and courageous.

**A N 8 MONTHS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONLY 50 cts**  
 (This is 1-2 the regular price)

Each issue of THE BOYS' MAGAZINE contains from two to four splendid serial stories and from twelve to twenty thrilling short stories, besides special departments devoted to Radio, Mechanics, Electricity, Popular Science, Athletics, Physical Training, Stamp Collecting, Outdoor Sports, Amateur Photography, Cartooning, etc. Beautiful big pages with handsome covers in colors. Profusely illustrated throughout. A big lot of Jokes and Comic Drawings. Eight issues equal 20 big volumes which would cost, as books, at least \$20.00.

A special feature is the award of \$20.00 in cash prizes for the best amateur work in many subjects. There is no reason why YOUR boy should not win some of these prizes. Remember, only 50 cents for eight months. If you are not satisfied we will refund your money promptly and without question. Remit in stamps if more convenient.

-----Tear Out Here-----  
 ON SALE AT ALL NEWSSTANDS 15c A COPY  
 The Scott F. Redfield Co.,  
 7133 Main St., Smithport, Pa.

I accept your special half-price introductory offer and enclose 50 cents for which send THE BOYS' MAGAZINE for eight months to

(Write name and address plainly)

Name .....

Street  
 or R. F. D. ....

City ..... State .....

## JUNE, THE MONTH OF ROSES

(Continued from page 165)

able for massing with Frau Karl.

A seedling of Paul Neyron, Ulrich Brunner, is a brilliant, cherry red; wood almost thornless, flowers very large; a strong Rose and not subject to disease. "To know it is to love it."

Now you will come to a fragrant, soft pink Rose, Mrs. John Laing. The stems are clothed in light green foliage and have few thorns. It is very hardy and fine for cutting. One well-known rosarian says: "Mrs. John Laing possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other Rose for general planting. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting Roses until heavy frosts."

Of course you will see the American Beauty in the Rose Lady's Peace Patch, its fragrance will lead you to it. Florists tell us "It demands the most favorable conditions to amount to much outdoors." Here the conditions evidently are right and you take a great bud in your hand and inhale its rich perfume and forgive it for not being so beautiful a shade of red as J. B. Clark. Dried petals of the American Beauty in the Rose jar, or one withered bud among your laces, will keep memory green.

Finally the Lady will call your attention to her Hybrid Teas, the intimates of her garden. Killarney is the favorite: flesh-color, suffused with pale pink, the large, loose flowers and exquisite buds have that indefinite charm that you feel but cannot express. Who can talk when he holds a half-open Killarney Rose in his hand?

The White Killarney is a sport from the pink, and also very beautiful.

You will be attracted to the plum colored foliage and crimson blossom of Gruss an Teplitz, a fine bedding Rose, easy to grow, and of great hardiness; to Florence Pemberton, one of the best of Dickson's outdoor Roses, the flowers creamy white suffused pink, the edges of the petals often peach-tinted, and of fine form with high center; to Jonkheer J. L. Mock, a large, full flower, inner side of petals rosy white with a silvery sheen, outside, carmine-rose; to Pharisæer, a Rose with long buds and large, perfect flowers, rosy white shading to salmon in the center; to His Majesty, one of the finest red Roses of June; and to a little bush holding up a deep, dark, blood-red Rose, almost black, which the Lady tells

## NEW TYPEWRITERS FOR LESS THAN HALF



Unusual Offer Made by  
**Oliver Typewriter Company**

You can now buy direct from the factory, saving the cost of selling. A brand new Oliver is now sold for half the usual price. It even costs less than a rebuilt typewriter! You'll be amazed at the details of this astounding offer. Get the facts at once by mailing the coupon.

This is the identical Oliver which has won such world-wide fame. Over 950,000 have been sold. Now comes our most liberal offer of all.

## FREE TRIAL—EASY TERMS

Learn how to save, learn about our self-selling plan. Mail the coupon at once for complete information, which does not obligate you in the slightest. This is your greatest opportunity to buy a brand new typewriter at a tremendous saving. Send the coupon below.

<b>NOW</b>	<b>The Oliver Typewriter Company,</b> 670 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago.	
	Please send details of your Special Price Reduction Offer.	
	Name.....	.....
	Street.....	.....
City.....	State.....	.....



you is Chateau de Clos Vougeot.

Of course La France, the old favorite, is there, with its crowded petalage and incomparable fragrance. And over in the corner is the Lost Label, which acquired its name because the label was lost when it arrived.

Now you sit down, together on the green grass, surrounded by Roses, and bees and hummingbirds, and the Lady tells you about the culture of Roses.

First, is the situation. Choose an open place, preferably a southeastern exposure, far enough away from trees and shrubbery to give root room and yet sheltered from high winds. A clay soil richly fertilized with cow manure, with a little coarse sand worked in if the soil is too heavy, would be first preference. However, any good garden soil will produce fine Roses if properly fertilized and the fertilizer thoroughly mixed with the soil. New horse manure should be avoided as it is too heating. Ground bone is probably the best substitute for manure, and a cupful of air-slaked lime forked into the surface around each plant in early April and again in July and August will sweeten and improve the soil. Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted two or three feet apart; Hybrid Teas one and one-half to two feet.

The Lady of the Roses lives in Vermont, where Winter in the Rose garden is a problem. Rosarians south of Philadelphia do not have to contend with this question of how to protect the plants during severe cold weather. In the Peace Patch, Roses that are small enough, or can be cut back sufficiently, are covered with glass jars. This method of protection every northern Rose grower should know about, for it saves more Roses in very cold sections than any other. Plants too large for the jars may have earth piled up high about the base and after the ground is permanently frozen give them a good mulch of coarse litter and manure. When possible, the branches should be bent down and entirely covered. The Lady of the Roses also uses evergreen boughs freely, so when her garden is tucked in for the Winter it has quite a Christmas appearance. The final covering is not put on until the ground freezes hard and is gradually removed in Spring as the weather becomes mild.

Insect pests and fungous diseases may be avoided by frequently spraying with bordeaux-arsenate of lead mixture, eight ounces to five gallons of water. An insecticide which does not discolor the foliage and is sure death to any aphid with which it comes in contact is simply prepared by shaving fine a quarter of a pound of Ivory soap, and when dissolved in warm water, adding to it five gallons of water. Immerse the plants, or shower with a sprayer or a whisk broom, being sure you reach the under side of the leaves and every portion of the plant.

You will hardly be able to leave the Peace Patch until the sun is setting over Camel's Hump, and the Sphinx Moths are getting ready to visit the Lily bed. Then you will come away, reluctantly, and I think that you will be repeating:

"One is nearer God's heart in a garden  
Than anywhere else on earth."

**13 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS**

*The Pathfinder*

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL HOME WEEKLY

You've heard your neighbor praise *The Pathfinder*, the wonderful illustrated news and story paper published every week at Washington, D. C., for people everywhere. This paper is the *For* of the publishing world and has half a million subscribers. It is chock full of just the kind of reading you want. Question Box answers your questions. Exciting serial story starts soon. Send 15 cents (coin or stamps) today for this big 51 paper 13 weeks. You will be more than pleased. *Pathfinder*, 917 Louisiana, Washington, D. C.



## LOOMS \$9.90

**AND UP. BIG MONEY IN WEAVING AT HOME.**

No experience necessary to weave beautiful rugs, carpets, etc., on UNION LOOMS from rags and waste material. Home weaving is fascinating and highly profitable. Weavers are rushed with orders. Be sure to send for free loom book. It tells all about weaving and our wonderfully low priced expert operators.

UNION LOOM WORKS, 288 Factory St., Greenville, N.Y.

# Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhs, Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

## Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated  
933 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

# Birth Control

The BOOK You Have Always Wanted  
CLEARLY and PLAINLY WRITTEN

**\$2**

Cash  
Money  
order  
or  
Stamps



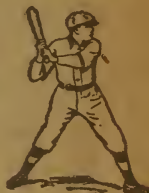
Or  
sent  
C.O.D.  
if  
desired

By a Distinguished American Physician  
Contains Several striking Illustrations  
Send for it today. When the Supply is exhausted  
you cannot get a copy at any price.

Dept. 25, Human Welfare Society,  
257 West 71st St., New York.

# BASEBALL Given SUIT and CAP

Strong, long-wearing, durable suit, with extra stout material in pants with pecket, belt, strap and knee elastic. League shape cap. Complete outfit, cap, shirt and pants, given for selling 40 cards of easy selling dress snap fasteners at 10c. a card.



## Fielder's

## Glove Given

Made of strong.

heavy leather, well padded. For selling 20 cards of dress snap fasteners at 10c. a card. Send for big Premium List.

SECCO SALES CO., Dept. P4, SALEM, MASS.

# BOYS AS WELL AS GIRLS CAN HAVE THIS VIOLIN



GIVEN: This real, sweet sounding violin, with bow, rosin and gut strings; finished in richly polished rosewood color. Its special high arching at bridge assures a nice full tone.

Given to anyone who sell 30 cards of easy selling dress snap fasteners at 10c a card.

Guns, watches, baseball caps, phonographs, movie machines, etc., all given. Get big free list of rewards.

SECCO SALES CO. Dept. P3. Salem, Mass.

# BUNIONS

## Stops Pain-Removes Hump-Try It At My Risk

Here is good news for bunion sufferers. I don't care how bad your bunion is or how you have doctored without success. I positively guarantee that my new combination treatment—PED-O—will end the pain and banish the ugly hump, or I make no charge for the treatment. No pads, no plasters; no clumsy appliances, but a new different method that gives results. Don't doubt—don't hesitate. You will be amazed and delighted. Send postcard for full treatment. If results are satisfactory, it costs you \$2.00; if not it costs you nothing. Address:

H.D. POWERS, Originator, Dept. B-227, Battle Creek, Mich.

# Pyorrhea

## FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

A full week's Trial Treatment of Moore's Pyorrhea Remedy will be cheerfully sent absolutely free to any sufferer from Pyorrhea; Bleeding, Ulcerated Gums; Loose Teeth, etc. Send name and address only, and learn how quickly and easily you can be rid of these dread conditions. Moore's Laboratories, DEPT. 2225, Kansas City, Mo.



## Get Rid of That FAT

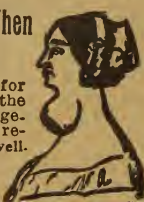
### Free Trial Treatment

Sent on request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has reduced, at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician,  
State New York, 286 Fifth Ave., New York, Desk H-863.

## GOITRE Pay When Well

I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in a little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. DR. ROCK.  
Dept. Box 37, Milwaukee, Wis.



# CATARH



**TREATED FREE 10 DAYS** to prove quick relief. Dr. Coffee had catarrh, deafness, head noises. He found a treatment that gave complete relief. Thousands used it successfully. Want you to try it free. Write  
Dr. W. O. COFFEE  
Dept. 118, Davenport, Iowa.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q.** Please tell me the difference between the term bulb and corm.—E. S. K., Pennsylvania.

**A.** A bulb is composed of fleshy scales packed together forming a ball, from the under surface and edges of which the roots grow. A corm looks like a bulb, but is solid. An example of a bulb is the Hyacinth, while the Gladiolus and Crocus are corms. A tuber is known as a short, thickened shoot that has eyes, or buds, of which the potato is a good example, as well as the Dahlia, while the Iris and the Lily of the Valley are called rhizomes, the term used for a shoot, or stem, that grows more or less horizontally on or in the soil. The Peony is known as a rootstock, this name being applied to the thickened, fleshy mass that herbaceous, perennial plants as a rule form.—EDITOR.

**Q.** How should Lilacs be pruned and when?—J. H. H., New York.

**A.** Prune out old wood if specimen flowers are preferred, also prune out all the sprouts from the base. This should be done in July.—EDITOR.

**Q.** What plant is the best for edging?—R. E. C., Colo.

**A.** Sweet Alyssum is a most adaptable border plant. When it appears to have finished blooming cut it back and it will start anew.—EDITOR.

**Q.** Please tell me what made my Mums bloom so early, the first of May, and will they bloom again this Fall? There are young plants coming from the roots of those I planted in April. Do you think it would be a good idea to cut the large stalk away or take them all up and put out new ones?—Cyclamen, Connecticut.

**A.** It is customary after Chrysanthemum plants have finished blooming to use the old plants for propagation. They may be divided, or cuttings taken from the new growth that comes up from the old plant. Cut your large stalks away and transplant the new growth, or leave the plants as they are. In either case you will have blooms this Fall, for the flowers will come from the new shoots.—EDITOR.

**Q.** Do Roses have an injurious scale? If so, what is the best remedy for it? My Rose is covered with little green things that I thought might be scale.—B. B., Massachusetts.

**A.** Rose scale consists of whitish, circular shells on the stems containing insects which suck the sap. Cut and burn the very badly infested stems and spray with nicotine solution. The green fly to which you refer is the Rose aphid and not scale. Dip the shoots in, or spray with nicotine solution for it, also.—EDITOR.

**Q.** What is the best way of growing Scarlet Sage?—I. K., Maine.

**A.** Scarlet Sage, or Salvia Splendens, may be grown from cuttings or from seed, the latter method being the

# Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., B 23, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

FINE  
NEW

## FORD TOURING CAR GIVEN

15	8	25	15	21
8	5	14	18	25

### Solve This Puzzle and Win 10,000 Votes

The figures represent corresponding letters in the alphabet. Figure 1 is A, 2 is B, 3 is C, and so on. The ten figures spell three words. Send the three words to the address below. You will win many Autos, Cash Rewards and other Prizes to contestants in former Contests. Full particulars of my simple plan will be sent when your solution is received.



### Thousands of Dollars in Other Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Besides the Auto I am going to give Phonographs, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Silverware, Dinner Set, etc., and Cash Rewards to contestants in my contest for subscriptions. Prizes duplicated in case of tie. Get your share of these EASY-TO-WIN prizes. No experience required, and no contestant is asked to pay one cent of their own money. Don't let anyone in your neighborhood beat you to it. The quicker you act the bigger your winnings if you follow my plan. Just send your answer to the puzzle with your name and address.

DUANE W. GAYLORD, 537 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 46, CHICAGO, ILL.



better. Seed should be planted very early in the Spring and transplanted into small pots and set out in the open ground in May. Salvia should be pinched back in its early growth to form a compact plant. It requires a deep, rich soil and plenty of water.—EDITOR.

Q. What will rid my plants of Rose bugs?—D. D. G., Maryland.

A. Picking off by hand is the surest way to get rid of Rose bugs, but air-slacked lime sprinkled on the bushes before a shower will sometimes prevent their coming. One always safe remedy is warm soap-suds, after which the foliage should be carefully sprayed with clear, warm water. There is a new product, Melrosine, which is said to be a definite death to the Rose bug and has been tried out by twenty Rose authorities.—EDITOR.

Q. Can mildew on Roses be prevented?—H. M. H., Massachusetts.

A. Mildew will sometimes appear on the best cared for Roses, but the dusting of the plants with sulphur while the dew is on them will control the mildew.—EDITOR.

Q. How long should my Callas rest?—M. M. S., New Jersey.

A. Callas should rest at least three months to bloom successfully. By resting we mean to withhold water and let the soil dry. Though this treatment kills the stalk it rests the bulb.—EDITOR.

Q. Can Cannas be grown successfully from seed?—G. E. F., New York.

A. Cannas from seed grow very well and generally flower the first season. Make a hole through the shell and soak them in warm water until they show signs of germination before you plant. It is not necessary that the hole be very large.—EDITOR.

## You Can Cure Your Rupture

### Capt. Collings Will Send you Free His Plan By Which He Cured Himself

Thousands of ruptured men and women will rejoice to know that Capt. Collings who was helpless and bedridden for years with double rupture will send free to all the full plan by which he cured himself at home.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 587 F, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent and may be worth a fortune. Hundreds have already cured themselves by just this free information.

## CANCER & TUMORS CURED. NO KNIFE OR PAIN. All work guaranteed. FREE BOOK. MINNEAPOLIS, Dr. Williams Sanatorium MINN.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Parks Floral Magazine, published at Lancaster, Pa., (for April 1, 1922).

State of Pennsylvania, )  
County of Lancaster, )

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James G. Fisher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Parks Floral Magazine, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, to wit: 1 That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are: Publisher, Lapark Seed and Plant Company, editor J. R. Eddy, and business manager, James G. Fisher, Lapark, Pa. 2 That the owner is Lapark Seed and Plant Company of which H. S. Zimmormann, Paradise, Pa., H. C. Breckhill, Strasburg, Pa., E. H. Mollinger, Ronks, Pa., C. A. Hershey, Paradise, Pa., D. McKusick, Hampton, N. J., A. Weaver, Lancaster, Pa., H. B. Leaman, Ronks, Pa., E. R. Still & Co., Inc., Lancaster, Pa., F. N. Baer, Salunga, Pa., J. G. Fisher, Lapark, Pa., J. H. Fisher, Lapark, Pa., are owners of 1 percent more of the total amount of stock. 3 That H. C. Breckhill, Strasburg, Pa., C. A. Hershey, Paradise, Pa., A. Weaver, Lancaster, Pa., H. B. Leaman, Ronks, Pa., are holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds. Mortgage, Peoples Trust Company, of Lancaster, Pa., Trustee for Bondholders. 4 That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that this affiant has reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by this. JAMES G. FISHER.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1922.  
(SEAL) Jas. Weaver, J. P.)  
(My commission expires Jan. 8, 1924.)

**ASTHMA** or HAY FEVER Treatment sent by mail to you on Free Trial. If satisfied send \$1; if not don't. Write today. Address W. K. STERLINE, 881 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, O.

## TOBACCO

### Habit Cured or No Pay

Any form, cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chewing or snuff Guaranteed. Harmless. Complete treatment sent on trial. Costs \$1.00 if it cures. Nothing if it fails. SUPERBA CO. E32, BALTIMORE, MD.

## GOITRE

### Removed at Home Without Operation or Danger

This simple, safe home treatment removes Goitre without inconvenience or danger. Hundreds of difficult cases that refused to yield to any other treatment have reported immediate results. "My goitre is cured and am feeling fine. I improved before taking medicine a week," says Mrs. C. W. Hahn, of North Jackson, Ohio. Mrs. W. A. Pease, of Creston, B. C., Can., writes: "A friend in Alberta got your treatment and was cured. I concluded to try it, and after using one treatment my goitre entirely disappeared." Quickly stops choking and other disagreeable symptoms. Does not interfere with regular duties. No danger. Convince yourself without pay or obligation. Send Coupon today for \$2.50 Test Treatment.

### \$2.50 FREE COUPON

This coupon is good for \$2.50 Test Treatment mailed free in plain package if accompanied by 10c to cover postage. Address THE W. T. B. LABORATORY, Battle Creek, Mich.

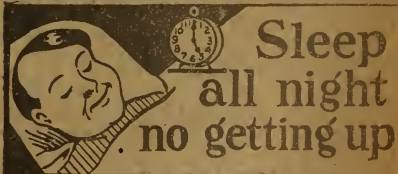
Age? \_\_\_\_\_ How old is Goitre? \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
Nervous? \_\_\_\_\_ Hands Tremble? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do eyes bulge? \_\_\_\_\_ Does heart beat too rapidly? \_\_\_\_\_ Health? \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## BLADDER WEAKNESS

A famous European Laboratory has given the world a wonderful new discovery that quickly soothes, heals and stops Weakness of Bladder, Kidneys and the

### PROSTATE GLAND

It is called PRO-GLANDIN. Thousands everywhere using it when all else fails. Simple-Quick-Safe, for men, women, young or old no matter how long suffering



If you want to "forget you have a Bladder or Prostate" and enjoy unbroken rest all night, with ease, comfort and contentment from now on, all the rest of your days, then use this new remedy on Free Trial.

## 50c Pkg'e FREE

### Also "New Science" Booklet

To introduce we will give away 100,000 Packages sent FREE, postpaid anywhere. Contains Trial supply of PRO-GLANDIN, and "New Science" Leaflet telling how to treat yourself. Every Bladder, Prostate, or Kidney sufferer should read it. Send no money just your address, and get all by return mail. Write today W. P. WORTH, 74 Cortland St., New York

# "We Can't Keep House Without Sloan's

"WE always keep Sloan's Liniment at our house right where we can lay our hands on it. Out on the farm as we are, where it isn't always handy to call the doctor at a moment's notice, we find the quick, comforting warmth and relief from pain that Sloan's always gives, a mighty fine thing.

"We have used it for every sort of external ache or pain, for grandfather's rheumatism and mother's sciatica. I often have neuralgia and Sloan's is certainly good for soothing that sort of pain.

"Then there are the sprains and strains, sore muscles and lame backs that come from hard work, which are quickly put in order by slapping on a little Sloan's. As a matter of fact we wouldn't be able to keep house without it."

It is sold by  
dealers you know  
and can trust:

35c  
70c  
\$1.40

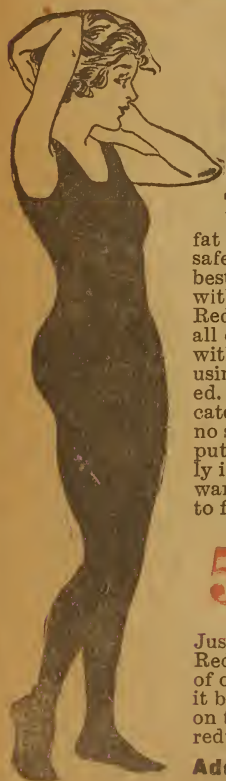
Keep it handy

# Sloan's

The World's

# Liniment

Pain's enemy



How To Easily

# Reduce Fat

This FREE OFFER is made for anyone, either sex, who is either just beginning to put on excess weight, or already burdened with unsightly fat on any part of the body. We want you to possess for your own use, our safe reducing method, so you may take off your fat and look and feel your best. In other words, we want to send you our trial "health package" without a penny of expense to you—a complete testing supply of Phytone Reducing Materials, the famous home treatment used by fleshy people all over the country. Users report losing weight at rate of a pound daily, with a constant improvement in health and energy as the fat vanishes. In using the Phytone Method you are your own doctor. Nothing else required. It is absolutely modern and entirely harmless for even the most delicate person. There are no old-fashioned "anti-fat" poisonous drugs to take, no starving and no ridiculous exercises to perform. As one of our friends puts it: "You can eat and grow slender." Therefore, if you want to vastly improve your appearance so that no one will again call you "fat," if you want to be able to run upstairs without getting out of breath, if you want to feel young again, you should use Phytone.

## 50c. Pk'g FREE

Just your address on a postal will bring a full 50-cent package of Phytone Reducing Material to you by return mail free, in plain package. Also a copy of our famous "Lessons in Self Reducing," which every fat person can profit by. After using the free supply we will send a full treatment of Phytone on trial on the understanding that it will cost you nothing unless you are reduced. But first use the free package as a test.

Address The Phytone Co., 20B, 123 W. 64th St. New York City.